

## EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S1	1	identif\$3 near5 (slow adj link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:28
S2	5	identif\$3 near8 (slow adj link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:30
S3	6	identif\$3 near8 (slow\$3 adj link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:30
S4	1	S3 not S2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:30
S5	4	bandwidth adj sensitive adj application	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:36
S6	0	netaide	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:46
S7	91	bandwidth near5 planning	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:46
S8	50	bandwidth near2 planning	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:46
S9	11	bandwidth near planning	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:55
S10	525	bandwidth near setting	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:55
S11	2	bandwidth near setting same tool	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:56
S12	34	bandwidth near setting and polling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:56
S13	55	bandwidth near setting and (poll or polling or ping)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:56
S14	15	S13 and throughput	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 10:00
S15	9712	QoS or (quality adj2 service) same bandwidth same polling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 10:01

## EAST Search History

S16	58	(QoS or (quality adj2 service)) same bandwidth same polling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 10:02
S17	0	(QoS or (quality adj2 service)) same bandwidth same polling and throughput and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 10:02
S18	0	(QoS or (quality adj2 service)) same bandwidth same polling and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 10:02
S19	0	(QoS or (quality adj2 service)) same bandwidth same polling and CORBA	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 10:03
S20	24	(QoS or (quality adj2 service)) same bandwidth same polling and throughput	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 10:59
S21	1	("6738819").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2004/09/14 11:17
S22	1	("5961594").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2004/09/14 11:50
S23	1	("6049549").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2004/09/14 11:53
S24	1	("6601195").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2004/09/14 11:53
S25	1	709/223-226,232-235.ccls. and (slow near link) and (speed near factor) and (application near5 usage)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 11:54
S26	9	709/223-226,232-235.ccls. and (link) and (speed near factor) and (application near5 usage)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 10:37
S27	1	DKS adj link adj object	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 10:55
S28	14	modify\$3 adj5 programming same link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 10:57
S29	2	modify\$3 adj5 programming and (slow near3 link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 10:58
S30	4	((("6049549") or ("6118761") or ("5659787") or ("5818845"))).PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2004/09/13 10:58
S31	0	DKS near5 IIOP	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 11:54
S32	11	DKS near5 IPOP	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 12:15

## EAST Search History

S33	82	endpoint same manager and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 12:22
S34	1	(endpoint same manager and ORB) and (link near5 factor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 12:16
S35	1	("6049549").PN.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2004/09/13 12:44
S36	29	IPOP same endpoint	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 12:44
S37	24	IPOP same endpoint same database same ping	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 12:56
S38	119	((end adj point) or endpoint) near5 (ping or poll\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:01
S39	25	((end adj point) or endpoint) near5 (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:00
S40	20	((end adj point) or endpoint) near5 (ping or poll\$3) and (application near5 usage)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:03
S41	27	(ping or poll\$3) same (application near5 usage)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:13
S42	20	(ping or poll\$3) same (link near5 usage)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:14
S43	370	(ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:14
S44	2	(ping or poll\$3) same (slow near2 link) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:15
S45	47	709/223.ccls. and (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:39
S46	25	709/223.ccor. and (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:49
S47	3	slow near link and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:38
S48	8	709/223.ccls. and (slow adj link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:39

## EAST Search History

S49	1	throughput same (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:52
S50	130	throughput and (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:53
S51	2	throughput near5 link and (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:54
S52	3	throughput same link and (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:56
S53	121	throughput and link and (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 13:57
S54	37	(speed same throughput) and link and (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 14:00
S55	48	((speed or throughput) near8 link) and (ping or poll\$3) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 14:01
S56	42	((speed or throughput) near8 link) and (ping or poll or polling) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 14:11
S57	2	(throughput near8 link) and (ping or poll or polling) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/13 14:12
S58	6	(throughput near8 link) and ORB	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2004/09/14 09:28
S59	1	link near5 speed near2 factor near5 defin\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 11:45
S60	1221	speed same bandwidth and ping	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 11:46
S61	97	S60 and ((dynamic\$5 or (run adj time) or runtime) near5 link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 11:47
S62	22	S61 and ((slow\$3 or fast\$3) near5 link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 11:59
S63	17	S62 and optimal	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:01

## EAST Search History

S64	621	optimal\$3 near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:04
S65	195	S64 and speed and bandwidth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:01
S66	59	S65 and (select\$3 near2 link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:02
S67	59	(US-20060098576-\$ or US-20060025923-\$ or US-20050220026-\$ or US-20050138492-\$ or US-20050018712-\$ or US-20050018623-\$ or US-20040264588-\$ or US-20040243666-\$ or US-20040233918-\$ or US-20040224695-\$ or US-20040213570-\$ or US-20040196787-\$ or US-20040184449-\$ or US-20040090312-\$ or US-20040062224-\$ or US-20040032835-\$ or US-20030229807-\$ or US-20030227877-\$ or US-20030171947-\$ or US-20030153338-\$ or US-20030152112-\$ or US-20030142808-\$ or US-20020131363-\$ or US-20020122403-\$ or US-20020097822-\$ or US-20020046288-\$).did. or (US-20020044665-\$ or US-20010024955-\$).did. or (US-7065044-\$ or US-7061898-\$ or US-7054271-\$ or US-7039193-\$ or US-6937579-\$ or US-6873848-\$ or US-6862618-\$ or US-6847997-\$ or US-6817008-\$ or US-6724722-\$ or US-6694141-\$ or US-6667956-\$ or US-6493317-\$ or US-6480719-\$ or US-6434656-\$ or US-6411946-\$ or US-6404735-\$ or US-6249516-\$ or US-6178448-\$ or US-6157621-\$ or US-6084864-\$ or US-6044062-\$ or US-5930254-\$ or US-5808607-\$ or US-5805072-\$ or US-5796715-\$).did. or (US-5793842-\$ or US-5740164-\$ or US-5675736-\$ or US-5600638-\$ or US-5504935-\$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:02

## EAST Search History

S68	59	S67 and optimal\$3 near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:02
S69	59	S68 and (select\$3 near2 link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:03
S70	2	S69 and ping	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:03
S71	7	(optimal\$3 near2 link near5 dynamic\$5)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:08
S72	4	(optimal\$3 near2 link and runtime)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:17
S73	2	"link speed factor"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:31
S74	9	"traffic engineering management"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:42
S75	0	"Traffic Engineering Management GUI"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:46
S76	0	"Traffic Engineering Management" and cisco	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:46
S77	0	"Traffic Engineering Management" and cisco\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:46
S78	2	"Traffic Engineering Management" and link and speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:49
S79	0	default adj link adj speed adj factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:49
S80	595	(multipl\$5 or multiplicat\$5) near3 speed near2 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:50
S81	7	(multipl\$5 or multiplicat\$5) near3 speed near2 factor same link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:51
S82	1	(compar\$5) near3 speed near2 factor same link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:51

## EAST Search History

S83	24	(compar\$5) near3 speed same bandwidth same link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:53
S84	6	S83 and factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:55
S85	66	traffic near5 management same GUI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:59
S86	0	S85 and cisco\$.as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:56
S87	26	S85 and cisco\$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:58
S88	0	TE adj resource adj modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:58
S89	3126	cisco\$.as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 12:59
S90	5	S89 and link near3 speed and GUI	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 13:04
S91	106	compar\$5 near5 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 13:04
S92	6	S91 and slow near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 13:07
S93	14	compar\$5 near5 slow near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 13:08
S94	336	compar\$5 near5 link near5 select\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/05 13:08
S95	5	S94 and slow\$3 near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/06 10:17
S96	1	("6961323").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/06 10:58
S97	2	"20010009014"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 10:58

## EAST Search History

S98	1	("20010009014").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/06 11:47
S99	3441	709/204	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 11:47
S10 0	1773	709/204.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 11:47
S10 1	2	S100 and predict\$5 near5 path	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 11:48
S10 2	2225	709/226.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 11:48
S10 3	0	S102 and predict\$5 near5 patch near2 communication	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 11:49
S10 4	0	predict\$5 near5 patch near2 communication	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 11:49
S10 5	1	S102 and predict\$5 near5 path near2 communication	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 11:59
S10 6	65	predict\$5 near5 path near2 communication	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 11:59
S10 7	30	predict\$5 near2 path near2 communication	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 14:04



## EAST Search History

S108	0	predict\$5 near2 pool near bandwidth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 14:04
S109	1	select\$5 near2 pool near bandwidth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 14:05
S110	2	(predict\$5 or estimat\$5) same pool near bandwidth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 14:09
S111	6	RESV same pool near bandwidth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 14:11
S112	47	RESV near8 bandwidth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 14:11
S113	21	RESV near3 bandwidth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 14:24
S114	2	RESV same gateway same port	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/06 14:24
S115	1	("6,710,788").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/07 08:54
S116	1	("6,728,960").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/07 08:54
S117	1	data adj rate near5 link near5 (runtime or (run adj time))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 12:49
S118	51	data adj rate near5 link near5 (calculat\$5)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:02
S119	6	data adj rate near5 link near5 (calculat\$5) same factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:03

## EAST Search History

S12 0	36	data adj rate near2 factor near10 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:06
S12 1	25	estimat\$5 near2 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:08
S12 2	0	predefined near2 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:08
S12 3	0	pre adj defined near2 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:08
S12 4	16	defined near2 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:10
S12 5	14	ping same link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:14
S12 6	3	modem near3 DSL near3 select\$5 and link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:15
S12 7	195	link near3 select\$5 same link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:15
S12 8	61	link near select\$5 same link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:17
S12 9	1	calculat\$5 near2 speed near3 (factor or ratio) and ((fast\$3 or slow\$3) near2 link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:20
S13 0	76	jitter near2 buffer same speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:22
S13 1	0	originial near5 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:22
S13 2	11	original near5 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:26
S13 3	1	slow near2 link near2 manager	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:26
S13 4	1897	link near2 manager	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:26

## EAST Search History

S13 5	92	link near2 manager same user adj interface	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:26
S13 6	21	link near2 manager near10 user adj interface	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:28
S13 7	9	trac\$5 near5 route same link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:29
S13 8	94	display\$3 near5 link near2 parameter	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:29
S13 9	44	S138 and speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:29
S14 0	20	S139 and factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:32
S14 1	28	modif\$3 near5 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:34
S14 2	475	chang\$3 near5 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:34
S14 3	14	screen near5 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:36
S14 4	43	link near2 speed near2 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:44
S14 5	0	dynamic\$5 near3 link near2 speed near2 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:45
S14 6	0	dynamic\$5 near3 link near2 speed and speed near2 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:45
S14 7	0	dynamic\$5 near3 link near5 speed and speed near2 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:45
S14 8	6	dynamic\$5 near3 link near5 speed and (speed near2 slow\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:47
S14 9	65	determin\$5 near3 link near5 speed and (speed near2 slow\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:48

## EAST Search History

S15 0	4	runtime near3 link near5 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:49
S15 1	0	runtime near3 data adj rate	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 13:49
S15 2	68	link near2 speed near5 adjust\$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 14:09
S15 3	45	monitor\$3 near3 link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/07 14:09
S15 4	30	monitor\$3 near3 link near speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:36
S15 5	3	ping near8 data adj rate same speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:38
S15 6	4	ping near8 speed near8 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:44
S15 7	0	link adj speed near5 "1.0"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:45
S15 8	93	link adj speed near5 "1"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:45
S15 9	7	S158 and ping	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:45
S16 0	28	link adj speed near "1"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:47
S16 1	39	link adj speed near5 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:59
S16 2	3134	cisco\$.as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 06:59
S16 3	50	S162 and (link adj speed)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 07:01
S16 4	1	S162 and (link adj speed) and ping	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 07:00

## EAST Search History

S16 5	38	QoS same (link adj speed)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 07:01
S16 6	3	S165 and ping\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 07:11
S16 7	180	set\$5 near5 speed near link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 07:12
S16 8	2	predefin\$5 near5 speed near link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:38
S16 9	64	route near5 speed near5 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:38
S17 0	9	route near2 speed near2 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:41
S17 1	12701	speed near2 factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:41
S17 2	1971	"speed factor"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:44
S17 3	1	S172 same ping\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:42
S17 4	14	S172 and ping\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:42
S17 5	6	link near2 speed near2 range and ping	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:51
S17 6	2	designat\$5 near5 slow near link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:52
S17 7	2	designat\$5 near5 slow near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:52
S17 8	4	designat\$5 near5 slow\$5 near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 08:52
S17 9	5	calculat\$5 near5 slow\$5 near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2006/09/08 09:05
S18 0	4	((("6049549") or ("6118761") or ("5659787") or ("5818845"))).PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/08 09:11

## EAST Search History

S18 1	1	("6,049,549").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/08 09:28
S18 2	26	detect\$5 near5 slow\$3 near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/08 09:29
S18 3	18	S182 and speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/08 09:31
S18 4	2662	709/224.cor.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/08 09:31
S18 5	70	S184 and link near2 speed	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/08 09:31
S18 6	32346	S185 an optimal\$5 near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/08 09:31
S18 7	2	S185 and optimal\$5 near2 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2006/09/10 12:51
S18 8	1	("6587431").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/10 13:09
S18 9	1	("6151696").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/10 13:12
S19 0	1	("5606669").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/09/10 13:12
S19 1	12	weak adj link near5 monitor\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2007/03/12 18:50
S19 2	1	slow adj link near5 monitor\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2007/03/12 18:50
S19 3	2	slow adj link near5 manag\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	ON	2007/03/12 18:51

## EAST Search History

S19 4	136	slow adj links	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 19:01
S19 5	87	S194 and monitor\$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:51
S19 6	12	S195 and predict\$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:52
S19 7	24	S194 and factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:54
S19 8	24	(US-20060259949-\$ or US-20060184652-\$ or US-20060167858-\$ or US-20060080656-\$ or US-20040146056-\$ or US-20040138870-\$ or US-20040111441-\$ or US-20040111390-\$ or US-20030023587-\$ or US-20020199016-\$ or US-20020169885-\$ or US-20020138848-\$ or US-20020112050-\$ or US-20020108122-\$ or US-20020108121-\$).did. or (US-7017175-\$ or US-6976081-\$ or US-6950818-\$ or US-6873600-\$ or US-6577596-\$ or US-6507562-\$ or US-6466932-\$ or US-6269080-\$ or US-5913920-\$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/03/12 18:54
S19 9	649	709/235.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:54
S20 0	20	S199 and (weak or slow or fast) near3 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:57
S20 1	18	slow adj links and predict\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:56
S20 2	2	slow adj links and forecast\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:56
S20 3	5913	709/224.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:57
S20 4	5062	l13\ and (weak or slow or fast) near3 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:57

## EAST Search History

S20 5	43	S203 and (weak or slow or fast) near3 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 18:57
S20 6	43	(US-20060291657-\$ or US-20060174023-\$ or US-20060075094-\$ or US-20060020700-\$ or US-20050111466-\$ or US-20050108573-\$ or US-20050076129-\$ or US-20050071461-\$ or US-20040243703-\$ or US-20040064577-\$ or US-20030212787-\$ or US-20030191835-\$ or US-20030084112-\$ or US-20030074440-\$ or US-20030009554-\$ or US-20020165925-\$ or US-20020112050-\$).did. or (US-7188172-\$ or US-7185082-\$ or US-7185078-\$ or US-7171505-\$ or US-7032020-\$ or US-7003560-\$ or US-6862627-\$ or US-6772346-\$ or US-6681232-\$ or US-6598034-\$ or US-6526447-\$ or US-6505253-\$ or US-6434716-\$ or US-6430160-\$ or US-6308210-\$ or US-6278966-\$ or US-6269080-\$ or US-6260066-\$ or US-6233613-\$ or US-6216163-\$ or US-6178460-\$ or US-6148340-\$ or US-6073173-\$ or US-5864667-\$ or US-5862344-\$ or US-5862337-\$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/03/12 18:58
S20 7	56	slow adj links and administrator	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 19:00
S20 8	2	link adj speed adj factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 19:00



## EAST Search History

S20 9	100	(US-20070048714-\$ or US-20070048713-\$ or US-20070048712-\$ or US-20060259949-\$ or US-20060197682-\$ or US-20060184652-\$ or US-20060168399-\$ or US-20060167858-\$ or US-20060101234-\$ or US-20060080656-\$ or US-20060031680-\$ or US-20060031407-\$ or US-20060026165-\$ or US-20050276247-\$ or US-20050265315-\$ or US-20050193099-\$ or US-20050172018-\$ or US-20050138268-\$ or US-20050129020-\$ or US-20050128947-\$ or US-20050120140-\$ or US-20050111465-\$ or US-20050111433-\$ or US-20050111366-\$ or US-20050111356-\$ or US-20050060393-\$).did. or (US-20050021832-\$ or US-20040260863-\$ or US-20040230654-\$ or US-20040215665-\$ or US-20040205102-\$ or US-20040156350-\$ or US-20040146056-\$ or US-20040138870-\$ or US-20040111441-\$ or US-20040111390-\$ or US-20040093433-\$ or US-20040075683-\$ or US-20040010609-\$ or US-20030225914-\$ or US-20030218551-\$ or US-20030212613-\$ or US-20030145115-\$ or US-20030126162-\$ or US-20030051020-\$ or US-20030023670-\$ or US-20030023587-\$ or US-20030009657-\$ or US-20030009540-\$ or US-20030004952-\$ or US-20020199016-\$ or US-20020178217-\$ or US-20020169885-\$).did. or (US-20020169819-\$ or US-20020138848-\$ or US-20020112050-\$ or US-20020108122-\$ or US-20020108121-\$ or US-200200087770-\$ or	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/03/13 12:31
3/13/07 4:03:28 PM	C:\Documents and Settings\hpafel2\My Documents\EAST\Workspaces\09737368.wsp				Page 17	

## EAST Search History

S21 0	0	("I4notI19").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2007/03/12 19:03
S21 1	36	S194 not S209	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/12 19:03
S21 2	36	(US-6687698-\$ or US-6678855-\$ or US-6671723-\$ or US-6643260-\$ or US-6615259-\$ or US-6606033-\$ or US-6577596-\$ or US-6526022-\$ or US-6507562-\$ or US-6505253-\$ or US-6466932-\$ or US-6438749-\$ or US-6401127-\$ or US-6396907-\$ or US-6366589-\$ or US-6363499-\$ or US-6282548-\$ or US-6269080-\$ or US-6192365-\$ or US-6118765-\$ or US-6115741-\$ or US-6065043-\$ or US-5991771-\$ or US-5987506-\$ or US-5913920-\$ or US-5883893-\$).did. or (US-5878434-\$ or US-5850565-\$ or US-5838916-\$ or US-5768527-\$ or US-5737526-\$ or US-5715391-\$ or US-5673322-\$ or US-4939724-\$ or US-4671042-\$).did. or (WO-9621236-\$).did.	USPAT; EPO	OR	ON	2007/03/12 19:03
S21 3	1	("6757901").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2007/03/13 14:02
S21 4	1520	709/200.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:02
S21 5	48572	709/201-244.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:02
S21 6	49439	S214 or S215	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:02
S21 7	379	S216 and congestion near5 link	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:03

## EAST Search History

S21 8	85	S217 and ((estimat\$3 or predict\$3) same link)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:03
S21 9	18	S217 and ((estimat\$3 or predict\$3) same speed\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:03
S22 0	61	S217 and ((estimat\$3 or predict\$3) same traffic\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:03
S22 1	8	S217 and ((estimat\$3 or predict\$3) same latency\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:04
S22 2	17	S217 and ((estimat\$3 or predict\$3) same slow\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:04
S22 3	20	S217 and ((estimat\$3 or predict\$3) same fast\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:04
S22 4	73	S217 and ((estimat\$3 or predict\$3) same bandwidth\$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/03/13 14:07


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### 1 [SHRiNK: a method for enabling scaleable performance prediction and efficient network simulation](#)

Rong Pan, Balaji Prabhakar, Konstantinos Psounis, Damon Wischik

 October 2005 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 13 Issue 5

Publisher: IEEE Press

Full text available: pdf(1.66 MB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

As the Internet grows, it is becoming increasingly difficult to collect performance measurements, to monitor its state, and to perform simulations efficiently. This is because the size and the heterogeneity of the Internet makes it time-consuming and difficult to devise traffic models and analytic tools which would allow us to work with summary statistics. We explore a method to side step these problems by combining sampling, modeling, and simulation. Our hypothesis is this: if we take a sample o ...

**Keywords:** network downscaling, performance extrapolation, small-scale network replica, traffic sampling

### 2 [Link capacity allocation and network control by filtered input rate in high-speed networks](#)

San-Qi Li, Song Chong, Chia-Lin Hwang

 February 1995 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 3 Issue 1

Publisher: IEEE Press

Full text available: pdf(1.90 MB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

### 3 [NoC design and optimisation: Power-aware communication optimization for networks-on-chips with voltage scalable links](#)

Dongkun Shin, Jihong Kim

 September 2004 **Proceedings of the 2nd IEEE/ACM/IFIP international conference on Hardware/software codesign and system synthesis CODES+ISSS '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(122.24 KB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Networks-on-Chip (NoC) is emerging as a practical development platform for future systems-on-chip products. We propose an energy-efficient static algorithm which

optimizes the energy consumption of task communications in NoCs with voltage scalable links. In order to find optimal link speeds, the proposed algorithm (based on a genetic formulation) globally explores the design space of NoC-based systems, including task assignment, tile mapping, routing path allocation, task scheduling and link spe ...

**Keywords:** low-power design, network-on-chip, real-time systems

4 "Best paper contest" session: Pattern matching based link quality prediction in wireless mobile ad hoc networks

Károly Farkas, Theus Hossmann, Lukas Ruf, Bernhard Plattner

October 2006 **Proceedings of the 9th ACM international symposium on Modeling analysis and simulation of wireless and mobile systems MSWiM '06**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(290.03 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

As mobile devices are getting more ubiquitous, the paradigm of wireless mobile ad hoc networks (MANETs) is gaining popularity. However, MANETs impose new challenges because of their self-organizing, mobile and error-prone nature. *Mobility prediction* can mitigate the problems emerging from node mobility. In this paper, we propose an approach called XCoPred to predict link quality variations based on *pattern matching* which can be exploited for mobility prediction. XCoPred doesn't requ ...

**Keywords:** MANET, SNR, ad hoc networks, pattern matching, prediction

5 Mobility prediction and routing in ad hoc wireless networks

William Su, Sung-Ju Lee, Mario Gerla

January 2001 **International Journal of Network Management**, Volume 11 Issue 1

**Publisher:** John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Full text available:  pdf(405.80 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

By exploiting non-random behaviors for the mobility patterns that mobile users exhibit, we can predict the future state of network topology and perform route reconstruction proactively in a timely manner. Moreover, by using the predicted information on the network topology, we can eliminate transmissions of control packets otherwise needed to reconstruct the route and thus reduce overhead. In this paper, we propose various schemes to improve routing protocol performances by using mobility p ...

6 Dimensioning bandwidth for elastic traffic in high-speed data networks

Arthur W. Berger, Yaakov Kogan

October 2000 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 8 Issue 5

**Publisher:** IEEE Press

Full text available:  pdf(255.85 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**Keywords:** Internet, asymptotic approximation, asynchronous transfer mode, closed queueing networks, computer network performance, effective bandwidths, traffic engineering, transmission control protocol

7 High-speed switch scheduling for local-area networks

Thomas E. Anderson, Susan S. Owicki, James B. Saxe, Charles P. Thacker

November 1993 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 11 Issue 4

**Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  pdf(2.37 MB)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Current technology trends make it possible to build communication networks that can support high-performance distributed computing. This paper describes issues in the design of a prototype switch for an arbitrary topology point-to-point network with link speeds of up to 1 Gbit/s. The switch deals in fixed-length ATM-style cells, which it can process at a rate of 37 million cells per second. It provides high bandwidth and low latency for datagram traffic. In addition, it supports real-time t ...

**Keywords:** ATM networks, iterative matching, statistical matching, switching scheduling

## 8 [Systems 3: searching and streaming: Supporting multimedia streaming between mobile peers with link availability prediction](#)



Min Qin, Roger Zimmermann, Leslie S. Liu

November 2005 **Proceedings of the 13th annual ACM international conference on Multimedia MULTIMEDIA '05****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  pdf(979.13 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Numerous types of mobile devices are now popular with end users, who increasingly use them to carry multimedia content on the go. As wireless connectivity is integrated with more handhelds, streaming multimedia content among mobile peers is becoming a popular application. One of the main challenges in mobile streaming is the requirement that the link must be continuously available for a period of time to enable uninterrupted data transmission and a smooth media performance. Hence, an accurate pr ...

**Keywords:** link availability, mobile ad-hoc networks, mobility models, stationary regime, streaming

## 9 [Exploiting perception in high-fidelity virtual environments: Exploiting perception in high-fidelity virtual environments](#)

**Additional presentations from the 24th course are available on the citation page**Mashhuda Glencross, Alan G. Chalmers, Ming C. Lin, Miguel A. Otaduy, Diego Gutierrez  
July 2006 **ACM SIGGRAPH 2006 Courses SIGGRAPH '06****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  pdf(5.07 MB)  mov(68:6 MIN) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

The objective of this course is to provide an introduction to the issues that must be considered when building high-fidelity 3D engaging shared virtual environments. The principles of human perception guide important development of algorithms and techniques in collaboration, graphical, auditory, and haptic rendering. We aim to show how human perception is exploited to achieve realism in high fidelity environments within the constraints of available finite computational resources. In this course w ...

**Keywords:** collaborative environments, haptics, high-fidelity rendering, human-computer interaction, multi-user, networked applications, perception, virtual reality

## 10 [Power reduction techniques for microprocessor systems](#)



Vasanth Venkatachalam, Michael Franz

September 2005 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 37 Issue 3

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(602.33 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Power consumption is a major factor that limits the performance of computers. We survey the "state of the art" in techniques that reduce the total power consumed by a microprocessor system over time. These techniques are applied at various levels ranging from circuits to architectures, architectures to system software, and system software to applications. They also include holistic approaches that will become more important over the next decade. We conclude that power management is a ...


**Keywords:** Energy dissipation, power reduction

11 [Seeing, hearing, and touching: putting it all together](#)



Brian Fisher, Sidney Fels, Karon MacLean, Tamara Munzner, Ronald Rensink  
August 2004 **ACM SIGGRAPH 2004 Course Notes SIGGRAPH '04**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(20.64 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#)

12 [A high-speed network interface for distributed-memory systems: architecture and applications](#)



Peter Steenkiste

February 1997 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 15 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(993.12 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Distributed-memory systems have traditionally had great difficulty performing network I/O at rates proportional to their computational power. The problem is that the network interface has to support network I/O for a supercomputer, using computational and memory bandwidth resources similar to those of a workstation. As a result, the network interface becomes a bottleneck. In this article we present an I/O architecture that addresses these problems and supports high-speed network I/O on dist ...

**Keywords:** I/O architecture, application-managed I/O, data reshuffling, distributed memory systems, network interface, outboard buffering, protocol processing, resource management

13 [Adaptive link layer strategies for energy efficient wireless networking](#)

Paul Lettieri, Curt Schurgers, Mani Srivastava

October 1999 **Wireless Networks**, Volume 5 Issue 5

**Publisher:** Kluwer Academic Publishers

Full text available:  pdf(611.81 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

14 [Prediction and Optimization of global interconnect architectures: Congestion modeling for reconfigurable inter-processor networks](#)



W. Heirman, J. Dambre, J. Van Campenhout

March 2006 **Proceedings of the international workshop on System-level interconnect prediction SLIP'06**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(553.52 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In this paper, we attempt to model congestion on a reconfigurable multi-processor communication network. This reconfigurable network adapts its topology at given intervals to the properties of the network traffic, which may alter over time. Using our congestion model, one can quickly estimate packet latency for a given set of network parameters. This allows a network designer to do design-space explorations without having to resort to detailed, slow simulations. The model is derived by viewing th ...

**Keywords:** congestion, interconnection network, prediction, reconfiguration

## 15 Object prefetching using semantic links



Alexander P. Pons

January 2006 **ACM SIGMIS Database**, Volume 37 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.31 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

To date the most common means of gaining access to the Internet continues to be via dial-up modem connections. These slow communication channels significantly affect the rendering of the majority of web pages. Higher speed communications channels can alleviate rendering latency but based on the web page's content, delays still are incurred. The technique of web object prefetching can expedite the presentation of web pages by utilizing the current web page's view time to acquire the web objects o ...

**Keywords:** semantic links, web-application, web-prefetching

## 16 Wireless sensor networks: Intelligent fluid infrastructure for embedded networks



Aman Kansal, Arun A. Somasundara, David D. Jea, Mani B. Srivastava, Deborah Estrin  
June 2004 **Proceedings of the 2nd international conference on Mobile systems, applications, and services MobiSys '04**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(401.74 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Computer networks have historically considered support for mobile devices as an extra overhead to be borne by the system. Recently however, researchers have proposed methods by which the network can take advantage of mobile components. We exploit mobility to develop a fluid infrastructure: mobile components are deliberately built into the system infrastructure for enabling specific functionality that is very hard to achieve using other methods. Built-in intelligence helps our system adapt to run ...

**Keywords:** controlled mobility, data gathering, mobile router, sensor networks

## 17 A survey of research and practices of Network-on-chip



Tobias Bjerregaard, Shankar Mahadevan

June 2006 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 38 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.41 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The scaling of microchip technologies has enabled large scale systems-on-chip (SoC). Network-on-chip (NoC) research addresses global communication in SoC, involving (i) a move from computation-centric to communication-centric design and (ii) the implementation of scalable communication structures. This survey presents a perspective on existing NoC research. We define the following abstractions: system, network adapter, network, and link to explain and structure the fundamental concepts. First, r ...



**Keywords:** Chip-area networks, GALS, GSI design, NoC, OCP, SoC, ULSI design, communication abstractions, communication-centric design, interconnects, network-on-chip, on-chip communication, sockets, system-on-chip

18 Link and channel measurement: A simple mechanism for capturing and replaying wireless channels



Glenn Judd, Peter Steenkiste

August 2005 **Proceeding of the 2005 ACM SIGCOMM workshop on Experimental approaches to wireless network design and analysis E-WIND '05**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(6.06 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Physical layer wireless network emulation has the potential to be a powerful experimental tool. An important challenge in physical emulation, and traditional simulation, is to accurately model the wireless channel. In this paper we examine the possibility of using on-card signal strength measurements to capture wireless channel traces. A key advantage of this approach is the simplicity and ubiquity with which these measurements can be obtained since virtually all wireless devices provide the req ...

**Keywords:** channel capture, emulation, wireless

19 A virtual loss-load congestion control strategy for high speed networks



Narayanan Prithviraj, Carey L. Williamson

April 1996 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 26 Issue 2

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.33 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

This paper evaluates a hybrid congestion control strategy called the Virtual Loss-Load model. The approach combines the leaky bucket traffic shaper (a preventive congestion control mechanism) with the loss-load model (a reactive congestion control mechanism). Simulation is used to evaluate the virtual loss-load model, and to compare its performance to that of other reactive congestion control strategies from the literature. The evaluation is done using a benchmark suite of network scenarios prop ...

20 Session 21: computer-communication interaction: Using high speed networks to enable distributed parallel image server systems



Brian L. Tierney, William E. Johnston, Hanan Herzog, Gary Hoo, Guojun Jin, Jason Lee, Ling Tony Chen, Doron Rotem

November 1994 **Proceedings of the 1994 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing Supercomputing '94**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(989.28 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

We describe the design and implementation of a distributed parallel storage system that uses high-speed ATM networks as a key element of the architecture. Other elements include a collection of network-based disk block servers, and an associated name server that provides some file system functionality. The implementation is based on user level software that runs on UNIX workstations. Both the architecture and the implementation are intended to provide for easy and economical scalability. This ap ...

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### 1 [Link capacity allocation and network control by filtered input rate in high-speed networks](#)

San-Qi Li, Song Chong, Chia-Lin Hwang

 February 1995 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 3 Issue 1

Publisher: IEEE Press

Full text available: pdf(1.90 MB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

### 2 [NoC design and optimisation: Power-aware communication optimization for networks-on-chips with voltage scalable links](#)

Dongkun Shin, Jihong Kim

 September 2004 **Proceedings of the 2nd IEEE/ACM/IFIP international conference on Hardware/software codesign and system synthesis CODES+ISSS '04**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(122.24 KB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Networks-on-Chip (NoC) is emerging as a practical development platform for future systems-on-chip products. We propose an energy-efficient static algorithm which optimizes the energy consumption of task communications in NoCs with voltage scalable links. In order to find optimal link speeds, the proposed algorithm (based on a genetic formulation) globally explores the design space of NoC-based systems, including task assignment, tile mapping, routing path allocation, task scheduling and link spe ...

**Keywords:** low-power design, network-on-chip, real-time systems

### 3 [TCP westwood: Bandwidth estimation for enhanced transport over wireless links](#)

Saverio Mascolo, Claudio Casetti, Mario Gerla, M. Y. Sanadidi, Ren Wang

 July 2001 **Proceedings of the 7th annual international conference on Mobile computing and networking MobiCom '01**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(344.76 KB)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

TCP Westwood (TCPW) is a sender-side modification of the TCP congestion window algorithm that improves upon the performance of TCP Reno in wired as well as wireless networks. The improvement is most significant in wireless networks with lossy links, since

TCP Westwood relies on end-to-end bandwidth estimation to discriminate the cause of packet loss (congestion or wireless channel effect) which is a major problem in TCP Reno. An important distinguishing feature of TCP Westwood with respect to ...

#### 4 TCP over wireless with link level error control: analysis and design methodology

Hemant M. Chaskar, T. V. Lakshman, U. Madhow

October 1999 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 7 Issue 5

**Publisher:** IEEE Press

Full text available:  pdf(234.33 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**Keywords:** TCP, link-layer protocols, performance analysis, rayleigh fading, wireless networks

#### 5 Design patterns from biology for distributed computing



Ozalp Babaoglu, Geoffrey Canright, Andreas Deutsch, Gianni A. Di Caro, Frederick Ducatelle, Luca M. Gambardella, Niloy Ganguly, Márk Jelasity, Roberto Montemanni, Alberto Montresor, Tore Urnes

September 2006 **ACM Transactions on Autonomous and Adaptive Systems (TAAS)**, Volume 1 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(490.47 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Recent developments in information technology have brought about important changes in distributed computing. New environments such as massively large-scale, wide-area computer networks and mobile ad hoc networks have emerged. Common characteristics of these environments include extreme dynamicity, unreliability, and large scale. Traditional approaches to designing distributed applications in these environments based on central control, small scale, or strong reliability assumptions are not suitable ...


**Keywords:** Bio-inspiration, ad-hoc networks, distributed design patterns, peer-to-peer, self-[&ast](#);

#### 6 Core-stateless fair queueing: a scalable architecture to approximate fair bandwidth allocations in high-speed networks

Ion Stoica, Scott Shenker, Hui Zhang

February 2003 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 11 Issue 1

**Publisher:** IEEE Press

Full text available:  pdf(616.46 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Router mechanisms designed to achieve fair bandwidth allocations, such as Fair Queueing, have many desirable properties for congestion control in the Internet. However, such mechanisms usually need to maintain state, manage buffers, and/or perform packet scheduling on a per-flow basis, and this complexity may prevent them from being cost-effectively implemented and widely deployed. In this paper, we propose an architecture that significantly reduces this implementation complexity yet still achieves ...


**Keywords:** binary linear codes, covering radius, least covering radius

#### 7 TCP westwood: end-to-end congestion control for wired/wireless networks

Claudio Casetti, Mario Gerla, Saverio Mascolo, M. Y. Sanadidi, Ren Wang

September 2002 **Wireless Networks**, Volume 8 Issue 5

**Publisher:** Kluwer Academic Publishers

Full text available:  pdf(277.34 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

TCP Westwood (TCPW) is a sender-side modification of the TCP congestion window algorithm that improves upon the performance of TCP Reno in wired as well as wireless networks. The improvement is most significant in wireless networks with lossy links. In fact, TCPW performance is not very sensitive to random errors, while TCP Reno is equally sensitive to random loss and congestion loss and cannot discriminate between them. Hence, the tendency of TCP Reno to overreact to errors. An important distinction ...

**Keywords:** bandwidth estimation, congestion control, wireless network

# 8 [Adaptive link layer strategies for energy efficient wireless networking](#)

Paul Lettieri, Curt Schurgers, Mani Srivastava  
October 1999 **Wireless Networks**, Volume 5 Issue 5

**Publisher:** Kluwer Academic Publishers

Full text available:  pdf(611.81 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

# 9 [The performance of TCP/IP for networks with high bandwidth-delay products and random loss](#)

T. V. Lakshman, Upamanyu Madhow  
June 1997 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 5 Issue 3

**Publisher:** IEEE Press

Full text available:  pdf(390.77 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


**Keywords:** TCP/Ip, congestion control, error recovery, flow control, internet, transport protocols

# 10 [Bandwidth: System capability effects on algorithms for network bandwidth measurement](#)



Guojun Jin, Brian L. Tierney  
October 2003 **Proceedings of the 3rd ACM SIGCOMM conference on Internet measurement IMC '03**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(254.09 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A large number of tools that attempt to estimate network capacity and available bandwidth use algorithms that are based on measuring packet inter-arrival time. However in recent years network bandwidth has become faster than system input/output (I/O) bandwidth. This means that it is getting harder and harder to estimate capacity and available bandwidth using these techniques. This paper examines the current bandwidth measurement and estimation algorithms, and presents an analysis of how these algorithms ...

**Keywords:** algorithm, bandwidth, design, estimation, measure, network, performance, system capability

# 11 [The medium time metric: high throughput route selection in multi-rate ad hoc wireless](#)

networks


Baruch Awerbuch, David Holmer, Herbert Rubens

April 2006 **Mobile Networks and Applications**, Volume 11 Issue 2**Publisher:** Kluwer Academic PublishersFull text available:  pdf(802.69 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)


Modern wireless devices, such as those that implement the 802.11abg standards, utilize multiple transmission rates in order to accommodate a wide range of channel conditions. The use of multiple rates presents a significantly more complex challenge to ad hoc routing protocols than the traditional single rate model. The hop count routing metric, which is traditionally used in single rate networks, is sub-optimal in multi-rate networks as it tends to select short paths composed of maximum length l ...

**Keywords:** ad hoc, cross layer interaction, multi-rate, routing, routing metric, wireless**12** Technical papers: Approximate fairness through differential dropping Rong Pan, Lee Breslau, Balaji Prabhakar, Scott ShenkerApril 2003 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 33 Issue 2**Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  pdf(2.07 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Many researchers have argued that the Internet architecture would be more robust and more accommodating of heterogeneity if routers allocated bandwidth fairly. However, most of the mechanisms proposed to accomplish this, such as Fair Queueing [16, 6] and its many variants [2, 23, 15], involve complicated packet scheduling algorithms. These algorithms, while increasingly common in router designs, may not be inexpensively implementable at extremely high speeds; thus, finding more easily implementa ...

**13** Papers: Return link optimization for internet service provision using DVB-S networks Nihal K. G. SamaraweeraJuly 1999 **ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review**, Volume 29 Issue 3**Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  pdf(1.07 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Satellite based Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB-S) allows the same low cost satellite dish to receive both television programs and Internet traffic. The satellite system is used to construct a high-speed simplex distribution system, while the return path, needed for the Internet service will be provided using a low speed terrestrial network. The bandwidth asymmetry between the return and forward paths results in a problem, which we have termed "ACK congestion". A number of techniques that may al ...

**14** Seeing, hearing, and touching: putting it all together Brian Fisher, Sidney Fels, Karon MacLean, Tamara Munzner, Ronald RensinkAugust 2004 **ACM SIGGRAPH 2004 Course Notes SIGGRAPH '04****Publisher:** ACM PressFull text available:  pdf(20.64 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#)**15** Dimensioning bandwidth for elastic traffic in high-speed data networks

Arthur W. Berger, Yaakov Kogan

October 2000 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 8 Issue 5**Publisher:** IEEE PressFull text available:  pdf(255.85 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**Keywords:** Internet, asymptotic approximation, asynchronous transfer mode, closed queueing networks, computer network performance, effective bandwidths, traffic engineering, transmission control protocol

16 Bitmap algorithms for counting active flows on high-speed links

Cristian Estan, George Varghese, Michael Fisk

October 2006 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 14 Issue 5

**Publisher:** IEEE Press

Full text available:  pdf(952.17 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This paper presents a family of bitmap algorithms that address the problem of counting the number of distinct header patterns (flows) seen on a high-speed link. Such counting can be used to detect DoS attacks and port scans and to solve measurement problems. Counting is especially hard when processing must be done within a packet arrival time (8 ns at OC-768 speeds) and, hence, may perform only a small number of accesses to limited, fast memory. A naive solution that maintains a hash table requi ...

**Keywords:** counting distinct elements, traffic measurements

17 High-speed switch scheduling for local-area networks



Thomas E. Anderson, Susan S. Owicki, James B. Saxe, Charles P. Thacker

November 1993 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 11 Issue 4

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(2.37 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Current technology trends make it possible to build communication networks that can support high-performance distributed computing. This paper describes issues in the design of a prototype switch for an arbitrary topology point-to-point network with link speeds of up to 1 Gbit/s. The switch deals in fixed-length ATM-style cells, which it can process at a rate of 37 million cells per second. It provides high bandwidth and low latency for datagram traffic. In addition, it supports real-time t ...

**Keywords:** ATM networks, iterative matching, statistical matching, switching scheduling

18 Soft timers: efficient microsecond software timer support for network processing



Mohit Aron, Peter Druschel

August 2000 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 18 Issue 3

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(272.44 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

This paper proposes and evaluates soft timers, a new operating system facility that allows the efficient scheduling of software events at granularity down to tens of microseconds. Soft timers can be used to avoid interrupts and reduce context switches associated with network processing, without sacrificing low communication delays. More specifically, soft timers enable transport protocols like TCP to efficiently perform rate-based clocking of packet transmissions. Experiments indicate that ...

**Keywords:** polling, timers, transmission scheduling

19 Exploiting perception in high-fidelity virtual environments: Exploiting perception in high-fidelity virtual environments



**Additional presentations from the 24th course are available on the citation page**

Mashhuda Glencross, Alan G. Chalmers, Ming C. Lin, Miguel A. Otaduy, Diego Gutierrez  
July 2006 **ACM SIGGRAPH 2006 Courses SIGGRAPH '06**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(5.07 MB) mov(68:6 MIN) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

The objective of this course is to provide an introduction to the issues that must be considered when building high-fidelity 3D engaging shared virtual environments. The principles of human perception guide important development of algorithms and techniques in collaboration, graphical, auditory, and haptic rendering. We aim to show how human perception is exploited to achieve realism in high fidelity environments within the constraints of available finite computational resources. In this course w ...

**Keywords:** collaborative environments, haptics, high-fidelity rendering, human-computer interaction, multi-user, networked applications, perception, virtual reality

20 Soft timers: efficient microsecond software timer support for network processing



Mohit Aron, Peter Druschel

December 1999 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review , Proceedings of the seventeenth ACM symposium on Operating systems principles SOSP '99**, Volume 33 Issue 5

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available: pdf(1.65 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

This paper proposes and evaluates soft timers, a new operating system facility that allows the efficient scheduling of software events at a granularity down to tens of microseconds. Soft timers can be used to avoid interrupts and reduce context switches associated with network processing without sacrificing low communication delays. More specifically, soft timers enable transport protocols like TCP to efficiently perform rate-based clocking of packet transmissions. Experiments show that rate-base ...

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IET JNL IET Journal or Magazine

IEEE CNF IEEE Conference Proceeding

IET CNF IET Conference Proceeding

IEEE STD IEEE Standard

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IET JNL IET Journal or Magazine

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Telecommunications, 1995. Fifth IEE Conference on  
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 Vogel, W.J.; Torrence, G.W.; Allnutt, J.E.;  
Antennas and Propagation, 1993., Eighth International Conference on  
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